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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/050,873	01/18/2002	Steven M. Ruben	PZ029P2	6536

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EXAMINER
HAMUD, FOZIA M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1647	<i>[Signature]</i>

DATE MAILED: 08/20/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Offic Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/050,873	RUBEN ET AL.
	Examiner Fozia M Hamud	Art Unit 1647

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 1 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 July 2002.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) 1-24 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restriction

1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
 - I. Claims 1-10, 14-15, 22 drawn to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a polynucleotide sequence X, a vector comprising said nucleic acid, a host cell comprising said nucleic acid molecule and a method of producing a polypeptide, classified in class 435, subclass 69.1.
 - II. Claims 11-12, 16, drawn to an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:Y, classified in class 530, subclass 350.
 - III. Claim 13 drawn to an antibody which selectively binds to a polypeptide, classified in class 530, subclass 389.1.
 - IV. Claim 17 drawn to a method for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition by administering an effective amount of polypeptide, class 514, subclass 2.
 - V. Claim 18 drawn to a method for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition by administering an effective amount of polynucleotide, class 514, subclass 44.
 - VI. Claim 19, drawn to a method of diagnosing a pathological condition by determining the presence or absence of a mutation in a polynucleotide, classified in class 435, subclass 6.

VII. Claim 20, drawn to a method of diagnosing a pathological condition by determining the presence or absence or expression of a polypeptide, classified in class 435, subclass 7.1.

VIII. Claims 21, 23, drawn to a method to screen for compounds that modify a polypeptide, classified in class 435, subclass 7.2.

IX. Claim 24, drawn to a product, class and subclass undeterminable.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

Inventions I-III and IX are independent and distinct, each from the other, because they are products which possess characteristic differences in structure and function and each has an independent utility, that is distinct for each invention which cannot be exchanged. The nucleic acid of Group I can be used to make a hybridization probe or can be used in gene therapy as well as in the production of the protein of interest. The protein of Group II can be used other than to make the antibody of Group III, such as used as a probe, or used therapeutically or diagnostically (e.g. in screening). Although the antibody of Group III can be used to obtain the nucleic acid of Group I, it can also be used in diagnostics (e.g. as a probe in immunoassays, or in immunochromatography) or it may be used therapeutically. Claim 24 recites "the product produced by the method of claim 20", however, claim 20 is drawn to a method of diagnosing a pathological condition by determining the presence or absence or expression of a polypeptide. Therefore, no product is made in the method of claim 20.

Since the invention of Group I includes a method of using the polynucleotide to produce the polypeptide of group II, inventions I and II are related as process of making

and product made. The inventions are distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) that the process as claimed can be used to make other and materially different product or (2) that the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process (MPEP § 806.05(f)). In the instant case the polypeptide of Group II can be prepared by materially different processes, such as by chemical synthesis, or obtained from nature using various isolation and purification protocols.

Inventions I and V are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (M.P.E.P. § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the nucleic acid as claimed can be used in the production of the encoded protein or can be used as a hybridization probe for diagnostic uses.

Inventions I and VI are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (M.P.E.P. § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the nucleic acid as claimed can be used in the production of the encoded protein or can be used therapeutically.

Inventions II and IV are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the

process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (M.P.E.P. § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the polypeptide as claimed can be used diagnostically or can be used to make antibodies.

Inventions II and VII are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (M.P.E.P. § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the polypeptide as claimed can be used therapeutically or can be used to make antibodies.

Inventions II and VIII are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (M.P.E.P. § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the polypeptide as claimed can be used therapeutically or can be used to make antibodies.

Inventions I, III and IX are unrelated to invention IV, VII, VIII. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together, or they have different modes of operation, or they have different functions, or they have different effects. (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case neither the nucleic acid of group I nor the antibody of Group III, nor the product of Group IX, are used nor produced in any of the methods of groups IV, VII, VIII.

Inventions II, III, X and V, VI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together, or they have different modes of operation, or they have different functions, or they have different effects. (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case neither the protein of Group II nor the antibody of Group III, nor the product of Group IX, is used or produced in any of the methods of Groups V, VI.

Inventions IV-VIII are independent and distinct, each from the other, because the methods are practiced with materially different process steps for materially different purposes and each method requires a non-coextensive search because of different starting materials, process steps and goals.

Having shown that these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification and recognized divergent subject matter as defined by MPEP § 808.02, the Examiner has *prima facie* shown a serious burden of search (see MPEP § 803). Therefore, an initial requirement of restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

Additional Restriction Requirement

2. The claims of the instant Application, are drawn to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a polynucleotide sequence X, an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:Y and methods of using said nucleic acid or polypeptide. Table 1A, which expands between pages 255 and 266 of the instant specification discloses numerous nucleotide sequences that correspond to SEQ ID NO:X, and numerous amino acid sequences that correspond to the polypeptide of

SEQ ID NO:Y. Reciting numerous polynucleotide sequences and amino acid sequences in the claims constitutes a recitation of an implied, mis-joined Markush group that contain multiple, independent and distinct inventions. Each of the nucleic acids and polypeptides are independent and distinct because no common structural or functional properties are shared. Accordingly, these claims are subject to restriction under 35 U.S.C. 121.

Upon election of any one of Groups I-IX, Applicant is additionally required to elect a single polypeptide or polynucleotide sequence. This requirement is not to be considered as a requirement of an election of species, since each of the compounds recited in alternative from is not a member of a single genus of invention, but constitutes an independent and patentably distinct invention.

3. Applicant is advised that the response to this requirement to be complete must include an election of the invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR 1.143).

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a diligently-filed petition under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(h).

Advisory Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Fozia M Hamud whose telephone number is (703) 308-

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8891. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Wednesday-Thursday, 6:30 am to 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gary Kunz can be reached on (703) 308-4623. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0196.

Fozia Hamud
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 1647
19 August 2003

Gary L. Kunz
GARY KUNZ
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1600